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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Breadway-FAIRY DIRCLE

MEDIO'S GAEDEN, STORGWAY-THE TOODLES-WAN BOWBRY THEATRE, BOWNY-WILLIAM TRLL-FIEND

WOOD S MINSTRELS Mechanics' Hall-472 Broadway

New York, Saturday, July 28, 1855.

We present to our readen to-day's mass of corre sendence from various pass of the world—South wied Islands, &c .- on heterogeneous subjects Aperusal of its contents will be found quite in structive and interesting: war, politics, history markets, trade, love, fighting, and current events generally, are touched upon in some one or other of these communications, so that the most opposite and varying tastes may be gratified. We learn that the United States sloop of war St. Mary's has been ordered from Panama to the Fejse Islands. and that the John Adams was to follow her in a day ortwo. The service on which they are ordered supposed to be important, but its character had not sepired on board.

Our Central American correspondent at Granada writing on the 10th and 11th of July, furnishes some additional particulars relative to the Walker invasion of Nicaragua and his defeat at Rivas which are highly interesting. Intense hatred ex. isted towards the filibusteros, and the people were seady to die for their country. It is made clear, by the papers found on the dead, that Castillon de served Walker and sold the interests of his country at the same time. Colonel Walker was wounder and was supposed to have marched the remnant of his shattered party to the woods on the Costa Rica sice. All communication with the sea was cut off by the government troops. We publish an official account of the progress of this disastrous project from the date of the first contract between Cassillen and Byron Cole to its transfer to Colone Walker, and thence to the tragic finale. The United States Cabinet is called on to explain how the bodies of Mr. de Bresso; and Captain Hornsbywho arrived in the country as attaches of our legation-were found amongst the dead of the invaders The Accessory Transit route to California was in excellent order.

The steamebip Granada arrived yesterday from Havana, with dates to the 22d inst. Our corres sondent's letter will be found to embrace every-thing of interest in Cuba in the way of news-

An arrival at Baltimore, from Rio Janeiro, brings intelligence of the horrible murder of Capt. Frazier, of the ship Sea Witch, while on the voyage from this port to Chins. The particulars of the subsequent becurrences are given under the telegraphic head. It seems that the surgeon of the ship suspected the chief mate, E. W. Spencer, of committing the mur-der. He was placed under arrest at Rio, when he attempted to commit suicide, but failed to accomplish his design. The ship continued her voyage, under the command of a captain appointed by United States Consul.

We have news from Mexico to the 19th inst. by way of New Orleans. The report that Santa Anna was willing to make concessions to the revolu-tionists is a sure sign that he is nearly at the end of bis eareer. There was a report that Gen. Almonte, the present Minister at Washington, is to be su perseded by Santa Anna's father-in-law. Affairs at the capital were tranquil.

The Kaussa Legislature have adopted a memorial praying the President to remove Gov. Reeder. It is now on the way to Washington in charge of a special messenger. The quarrel between the Goernor and the Legislature certainly calls for exeentive interference, but it is not likely that the President will interpree his anthority, and therere, the belligerents will have to fight it out as

heat they may.

At Philadelphia pesterday Judge Kane, of the United States District Court, committed Passmore Williamson, alleged to be the ringleader of the gang who seduced away the slaves of Col. Wheeler, fo contempt of court, in making a false return to a writ of habeas corpus. The Judge also stated that the Grand Jury could bring an indictment against Wil. lameon at any time for the perjury alleged to have been committed by him. There seems, therefore, a probability that this individual, if guilty of the o Senote charged against him, will meet his deserts.

The Albany Journal states that Gor. Clark has secescied to the application in behalf of Mrs. Ropmen, and has commuted her sentence to imprison ment for life in the Sing Sing prison.

The corner stone of the new Academy of Music at Philadelphia was laid yesterday afternoon. Toe coremonies were gone through with in the midet of a heavy shower of rain. Mayor Conrad delivered an appropriate address so the occasion. Capt. Low, formerly of the bark Kilby, who res

cued some of the passengers from the steamer San Practisce, arrived at this port on Thursday evening hem Baltimore, in a very handsome new clipper bark, of 311 tons, named the Helen Mar.

The amount of treasure brought by the steamer Star of the West, on her late passage, was \$955,285 not \$655,285, as stated. The George Law brought \$860,213, making the total received by the two

The sales of cotton yesterday reached about 1,200 bales, based upon about 10%c, for middling uplands, Common grades of flour were firmer, while the higher grades were unchanged. Sales of red Goor gis wheat were made at \$1 75 a \$1 79, and Canada white at \$2 13; Maryland white was held at \$1 96 a \$2. Bales of corn were limited, with a firmer marhet; Western mixed ranged from 9040. s 910. Port was firmly held, but sales more limited. Coffee was active and firm, with sales of about 5,000 bags Rio at full prices, and 4,000 mate of Java at private terms. Sugara were also active and firm; the sales embraced about 1,800 hhds. Cuba muscovado and 3.000 boxes brown Havans, at rates stated in another column. Freights were heavy, with moderste engagemente at rates given elsewhere.

THE TEMPERANCE MEN NOT TO BE BLUFFED Ore.-The State Temperance Alliance have imued a call for a State convention in Utica en the 27th of September, for the nomination of their State ticket for the November elections. This convention will thus be one day after the Seward fusion conventions at Syracase, and this call is intended as a warning to them not to attempt to shirk the temperance question as connected with our new Liquor The Seward fusionists will have to stand by their work of the last Legislature, or repudiste It, and we are glad that the temperance party intend to hold them to it. "Is he true to the dectrine of prohibition?" is the shibboleth ef the State Alliance. No dodging. We must have this Liquor law upheld or repealed by the next Legislature. That is the forge

The Pairtical Crims in the United States— Rise and Progress of Abaltuon. It was a common matter twenty years ago to

hear statesmen declare that the two great parties were necessary expounders and watchin of our peculiar plan of government. In the present condition of public sentiment, North and South, there is u neh to justify such an es timate of the value a d uses of the old rival parties At all events, it is a very curious fact that their decline has teen signalized by the rise of every species of folly which could be allied to politics, until the constitution has be come the subject of habitual ridicule and condemnation. Instead of clinging to that compact with the faith of the Apostles to the religion of the New Covenant-instead of regarding it as the avant courier of civilization and of pro ss-as the ark of political salvation to the whole human family-it has become a byword and reproach in the mouths of the myriad infidels of the day. We have either sprung upon the wisest generation or upon the weakest If the madness that threatens to preside in our political schools bears the seeds of regeneration if the follies of the hour conceal some greater political blessing than that of the almost uni versal prosperity which has marked our ex istence as a nation—then, indeed, we can aver from experience that the declaration to which we have referred was only a bit of egotism-an excusable misapprehension of the weight of constitutional freedom when put into the ba lance against the rotten carcass of abolitionism

The old whig party, as re-organized after the defeat of General Jackson in 1824, under the leadership of Mr. Clay, whatever may be thought of its economical tenets, was, in the highest degree, conservative and respectable It embraced within its range, and for many years almost exclusively consolidated, the great banking, commercial and manufacturing interests of the country. These classes, what ever may have been their interests in connec tion with the legislation of Congress and the economical policy of the general government were essentially national in scope and orderly and conservative in purpose. Mr. Hamilton in 1791, deeming these elements necessary to the stability of the government, introduced them to the notice of Congress, and inaugurated a system of legislation calculated to unite them together as a counterpoise to what was then deemed the possible evils of popular

sovereignty.
Mr. Clay added to this scheme of Mr. Hamilton his famous American System-a plan of internal improvements by the general government-and thus was perfected in one great party the four most powerful and controlling elements of opinion. Time was required to show in the operations of industry that all interests were best promoted by leaving each is absolute freedom—that the office of a law is not to make money, but to effect distribution between capital and labor. The constitution which inaugurated a system of free trade amongst the States, and thus indicated the general policy to be pursued, has triumphed. The mercantile class, released in time from its dependence upon the banks, at length discovered the necessity of the freedom of commerce The manufacturing interest, grown into colos sal proportions by the fostering legislation of Congress, frightened by the vicissitudes attend ant upon periodical changes in the policy of laws, has withdrawn its appeals for protection and itself from the arena of politics. Private enterprise has vindicated its right to the exclusive construction and control of works of im provement and thus has been removed the very foundation upon which was organized one of the great parties of this country. It had its evils, in an economical point of view; but it had also its great uses, in the conservative influence it exerted upon public sentiment and upon the integrity of the constitution. So long as it exercised control, it constituted a perfect shield against the inroads of fanaticism -and this was peculiarly necessary, because a great share of its supporters outside of the classes referred to were wanting in those traits opinions of others which are so important in the operation of the various and often conflicting interests of this government.

Precisely as the whig party has declined and its supporters have been released from allegiance to it. with the exception of the great mercantile, banking and manufacturing interests, and a large class of its more thoughtful men, it has leaned towards sholitionism. This of course is confined to the North. The whole tendency of things now is towards the organization of a strictly sectional or geographical party. The very ideas entertained, and all the efforts made, and the arguments and devices

used, are in their nature sectional. There was a predisposition amongst the Northern branch of the old whig party to embrace geographical views. Mr. Clay's speech at Raleigh in 1844, in opposition to the an nexation of Texas, and Mr. Van Buren's letter which followed it on the same side, gave powerful impetus to the abolition movement in the North. The first operated as not only release of the whigs from their party, to the extent that the Texas project involved the question of slavery, but it also held out the idea that it was possible to reform that organization on the conservative basis of Southern and Northern opposition to slavery extension Thus was the poison of fanaticism infused into the system. The South yielded its feeble op position to Texas annexation; and although it was powerless to defeat that project, it was not so as a means of giving sanction to the whige of the North, who, on its basis, were in rapid

process of forming an abolition party. Mr. Van Buren, defeated in 1840 by the people, and by the convention in 1844, still exerted a powerful influence over the democracy in the North. He had been an extreme man. He reorganized the democratic party in 1827, when Mr. Calboun was the Vice President-a position then regarded as in the line of sale precedence. To lessen any chance for the overthrow of so powerful a rival, and to place himself before the country in a favorable ight, he found it necessary to become a Northern man with Southern principles"-a designation he never failed to be proud of so ong as the rewards of the Presidency were before him. By admitting the justice of such a description of his character, Mr. Van Buren assumed a sectional position, and it is not strange that the North and South united in his prescription at the convention of 1844. His letter of that year, in opposition to the annexation of Texas, was purely a matter of calculation. Mr. Clay had opposed it, and as he was certain to be the candidate of the whige, as he (Mr. V. B) was of the democrats, there could be no issue made on the subject before the gropte, and after the elevation to the Peak

dency, pretexts we ald not be wanting to justify his approval of that project. But Mr. V. B. was not nominated. He attributed his defeat to the machination of Genera Cass, and when that gentleman, was nominated in 1848, after Texas had been incorporated into the Union, Mr. Van Burer, still in power over a Northern division of the democratic army, following the example of Arnold and Hull, suddenly capitulated to the abolitionists, by whom he was elevated at once to the command in chief.

This was the second great error of the old parties—what may be termed the second na tional impetus given to the cause of the nigger worshippers, by the mistakes and treason o he whig and democratic leaders. The decline of the whig and democratic parties released their followers from allegiance to their enets-hence it was easy to an active system of recruiting by the old officers, high and low. o enlist a large portion of the rank and file into the legions of the sectionalists. It is well known that traitors make the most noisy and vindictive enemies. The democracy has lent the cause of the abolitionists, Van Buren, Chase, Hale and King, and there are hundreds of others that only require release from the onerous service of the government, imposed by that imperishable mustang statesman Pierce, to swell the throng of deserters and elicit renewed peans of praise from his Union organ.

The abolitionists having been thus raised to the dignity of a party by the blunders and treachery of the old school politicians, and having filled their ranks chiefly from that class who uy and sell, were peculiarly fortunate in the election of General Pierce to the Presidency Without expecting favors, they have been the chief recipients of the bounty of the governnent. That functionary, if in nothing else reasonable, has appeared to be so by imposing only one condition upon his appointees-that they shall profess on all public occasions that they are administration men-an easy penance at first, but now grown into a most mortifying service No matter, General Pierce, without accomplishing anything else, has consolidated the abolition party. He has used the patronage of the government to reward its supporters—he has wielded the power and character of his office to strike down its enemies. Justice is defeated when treason is thus at a premium. The election of Mr. Pierce was the third grand event in the rise of the abolitionists. What was so well begun by the whigs in their blunder of 1844, by the treason of Van Buren in 1848, has been more than completed by the imbecility and treachery of Pierce in 1852. They have altogether conspired against the constitution, to orm the republican party, with Wm. H. Seward at its head-to insure the destruction of all the great interests of the country, by arraying the North against the South. The seeds of discord bave taken deep root: Are there patriots enough left of all parties to remove them?

The Progress of Kansas Letters from Kansas speak favorably of the magress of the Territory and hold out strong probabilities that it will be in a condition to claim admission as a State sooner than bas been anticipated. The land is found to be very fertile, and the weather delightful, cool and perpetual breezes counteracting the heat of the sun. Settlers have flocked in from all sides, and in view of the admirable adaptation of the country for slave labor, many of the Northern men who went there determined to vote for free soil, have altered their minds and deserted to the pro-slavery party. That this faction now controls the Legislature is well known. Though no test question was brought before it during the session which has just terminated, the political complexion of the body was notorious, and the antagonism which has already arisen between the Assembly and the Governor shows that the members are for no half measures. It reflects little credit on Mr. Reeder's judgment and discretion that he should so soon have embroiled himself with the people over whom he was sent to administer authority. A question on the location of he seat of government can hardly, one would suppose, fall within the provisions of the 'higher law''; and however bitterly Mr. Reeder may be opposed to the institution that is taking root in the Territory, it does not follow that he should seize every opportunity of harassing the people and throwing impediments in the way of practical legislation. It is diffi cult to repress the idea that this Mr. Reeder is a foolish. ill-tempered man who has taken a gradge at the people of Kansas, and is trying. ight or wrong, to do them all the mischief he can. The organs of free soil are vociferous in their abuse of Mr Stringfellow whose conduct in the chair of the Territorial Legislature apnears to have been judicious, moderate, and lignified; but the facts are more impartial in their coloring, and throw the chief blame of the troubles which have occurred upon the Governor himself. Indeed, no other President but Franklin Pierce would ever have allowed Mr. Reeder to return to Kansas, after he bad so thoroughly proved his unfitness for the Governorship by his conduct in Pennsylvania and at Washington. Nor would any other Prosident submit to see the progress of the Terri tory retarded and its peace disturbed by incessant and needless quarrels between the people and the Governor, without settling the difficulty by removing the latter.

Anything more manly or more energetic than the movements of the Kansas people at this crisis is not to be found in our history. It needs no small courage to settle in that region as slaveholder, when the certain reward of such as adventure is the abuse and calumny of the Northern free soil press; but the men of Kansas have stood the storm of malignant misrepresentation without budging a bair's breadth They knew that they were right, and that time would show them to be so; that their opponents were wrong, and that all that was wanted to convince them of the fact was experience of a oractical kind. So, while the free soil immirants were roaring and bellowing, and the ree soil press behind them was rolling in phrenzy at the prospect of another slave State. the pioneers of civilization on the Kansas calmly met, discussed briefly the real bearings of their position, decided what was best for them to do, and went to the Legislature prepared to vote without wasting time in talk. They did so vote; and having performed all the business before them, adjourned to their fields without the loss of an hour. There was no bravado er noise in their proceedings; they said simply they had made up their minds what to do, and they did it. The North will need to agitate for some time yet before it can send settlers across Missonri that can compete with this class of

Onietly and unostentationaly these Kantas services baring shows Reder the they will,

not be his tools or the tools of his land company, proceeded to show the Commonwealth of Massachusetts that its endeavors to use them would be equally fruitless. They adopted a rule that every settler arriving in the Territory must take an oath to support and obey the laws of the United States and those of Kansas. At first it might be conjectured that this was inotherwise. The men aimed at in the enactment are not the Iri-h and Germans, who usu ally obey all the laws of this country except those against fighting and drinking; but the people of New England-Massachusetts especially-who take delight in nullifying the laws. It was for the benefit of the framers of the Personal Liberty bill, and the res cuers of the slave Burns, that the sensible men of Kansas provided that all who came to share their home in the West should swear before Aimighty God that they would not postpone the laws of the land and the constitution of the United States to their own particular whims and notions of right and wrong. And we are bound to say that herein they have furnished further evi-dence of their excellent good sense. In Kansas at all events nulliflers must begin by being

perjurere. In the meantime their material progress, a we said, is sufficiently rapid to reward their labors and their enterprise. It has already been decided by many of the leading settlers to endeavor to effect a purchase from the State of Missouri of Platte county; and from the most reliable information it appears that no difficulty is likely to be presented by the latter State. The possession of Platte county would give Kansas both sides of the river; and the acquisition of Buchanan county, which would be sure to follow, would give the future State command of the whole bend on the Missouri. Letters from the new settlements state that all the timber claims have been taken up; and that, though there yet remains a quantity of fine prairie land unclaimed near the settlements settlers are coming in freely. This fall there will be very little good land left unoccupied in the vicinity of the river and the border-"Ploughs," says one letter, " are the chief article that is needed; ploughs and men."

In a moral point of view, the progress of the new Territory is equally gratifying. According to the free soil prints, it would be correct to believe that Kansas was peopled by bandits whose only baggage consists of a revolver and a bowie knife. According to the facts, no new Territory ever began life on its own account with so much regard to moral considerations. Laws against drunkenness and laws against gambling have already been passed; police regulations have been made; the rights of property vigorously asserted; brawling suppressed; and altogether, it is probable that the much berated people of Kansas over whose villanies the free sollers go into convulsione periodically, are living under a government of their own making, better in all moral respects, than either our own or that of the plous and moral city of Boston.

Utah-Crickets, Grasshoppers and Locusts Dreadful Prospect for the Mormons.

According to our last advices from Utah i s quite possible that the kingdom and the institution of Mormondom will be extinguished, or expelled, from our Western Territories within a few years, by causes and instruments which have never entered into the calculations of saints, philosophers, or politicians. Grasshoppers, crickets and locusts threaten to do the work which has confounded alike our statesmen who believe in the supremacy of "squatter sovereignty," and those who maintain the supremacy of Congress over the Territories.

The intelligence which we published yesterday represents the crops of the Utah people, over all that wast region -- a limited district here and there only excepted—as in process of absolute extirpation by grasshoppers and crickets, and that a new ally, in the shape of a locust, was appearing in some localities to aid in the The poor Mormons were naturally alarmed and bewildered at the fearful prospect before them; for with the consumption of their crops by those voracious insects. rising out of the ground in swarms, and eating up every green thing within their reach, there can be no other alternative to the Saints than starvation, or a rapid exodus to some more favored region of the world, among the waste places of some other continent, or the unappropriated islands of the sea.

The history of the Mormons is the living wonder of these latter times. In their originin the absurdities and abominations of their religious faith-in their persecutions from place to place-in their rapid multiplication by reinforcements from all parts of the civilized world-and in their astonishing perseverance, industry and success, the creed, the prophet and the followers of Mormondom, are, in many respects, without a parallel in the history of religious delusions. Certainly, the most extraordinary anomaly of modern times is the kingdom of the Mormon chief-an imperium in imperio- an establishment of polygamy of the epoch of Jacob and Esau in the midst of the institutions of the highest civilization of the nineteenth century of the Christian dispensation. The causes, too, which threaten the extinction or expulsion of these Mormons from our continent will be regarded by many as scarcely less than miraculous, though perfectly natural

In 1844 Colonel Fremont, as the first recorded white man who had ever penetrated to the fabulous Salt Lake, gave us the first information of that terra incognita of the Great Desert Basin. By reference to his reports of that, and of all his subsequent explorations and upon referring to the reports of all other travellers, official and unofficial, in that region, from that day to this, it will be seen that these crickets and grasshoppers are among the fixed natural institutions of Utah. From time immemorial the native Indians have been acoustomed to regard them as part of their subsistence. They make cakes of grasshoppers and crickets. They drive them into trenches with a hot fire at the bottom, where their wings and legs are burned off, and they are roasted after the fashion of the locasis of Atrica. These American insects thus bear the same relation. and serve the same purposes to the wild native tribes, as the locusts of the deserts of Asia and Africa in their respective localities. They are a bar to the cultivation of the soil; they exist where there is no soil for cultivation, and where animal life is limited to insects and reptiles, and they are all eaten from necessity. he Utah grasshopper is the African locust of smaller size, and the Digger Indian is but a lower type of the desert Arch.

He fore de roome of the Mormone from Hif

nois, and their long and dreadful journey to the Great Salt Lake, took place in 1846, and our readers will remember that their first crops, spon which the advanced guard of the colony and the main body of the community in the rear, depended for the ensuing winter, were assailed by the crickets-great goggle eyed, crook-legged, bottle-bodled monsters-enting the green fields to the ground, and leaving track behind them as blank as if wasted by fire. It will also be remembered that when the Saints were in despair these crickets were discovered by the little white gulls which breed among the islands of the lake, and that they came out from those islands every morning and kept up the war upon the crickets during the day, and from day to day,

From morn till dewy eve antil the crickets were destroyed, and the crops were saved. The Sainte looked upon these little gulls as a miraculous interposition for their deliverance, and they could scarcely regard them in any other light.

Since that day the Mormons have been troubled but little with crickets or grasshoppers. On the other hand, they have had a succession of bountiful crops; they have multiplied by immigration and reproduction beyond all precedent; they have established flourishing branches of the parent colony in all the cases of the great desert basin, over an area of three hundred thousand souare miles. Yet they are isolated by dreary wastes and frightful and desolate mountains, a thousand miles from the frontier white settlements on the East, and from five to eight hundred miles from the whites of Californis: while on the north and on the south they are flanked by an illimitable wilderness of volcanic mountains and sandy deserts. Thus cut off and inaccessible to outside relief, there can be no other alternative to the Mormons, with the destruction of their crops of a single season, than a large emigration in search of bread, or starvation if they refuse to move. There is no security against the return of these crickets and grasshoppers in still larger swarms next year; and in the event of such a calamity the second time, the extinguishment of Mormondom must inevitably follow. Neither the government nor private charity in the States can subsist for a single winter a community of fifty thousand people removed from six hundred to a thousand miles from any extraneous supplies and any available means of transportation.

Thus it will be seen that the ravages of these grassheppers and crickets in Utah involve the contingencies of life and death to the Mormons removal or starvation; and considerations of the highest importance to the whole American people, and our enlightened and Christian institutions. Mormondom is to us a living stigma and a reproach; and yet it appears that the government cannot reach it. It is squatter sovereignty carried to licentiouspess; but still it is squatter sovereignty. It claims to be a religion, and ours is a country of religious liberty, especially in the Territories. If, therefore, this unexpected calamity which has fallen upon the Mormons should result in driving them beyond the seas, or in breaking up their organization, and in dispersing its members among our own people, subject to the laws and usages of American society, the result will be a general and permanent good at the expense of a temporary and

local misfortune.

Meantime, if their crops of the present year should be destroyed, let the Mormons who would not perish prepare for emigration; and let their Prophet make up his mind to disband his society, and recommend its dispersion and fusion among our people, subject to the laws and restraints which govern them : or order the necessary steps for a general exo-dus to some of the South Sea islands, where the earth and the skies are more bountiful, and where the Saints will cease to be a reproach and a nulsance to their neighbors.

FOURIERISM AT AUCTION-THE LAST OF THE PHALANXES COLLAPSED. We copy to-day from the great organ of the socialist movement. (while it promised to pay a dividend.) an arti-Fourierite phalanx, the property of which, fixed and moveable, is advertised for "positive sale" on the third day of October. This establishment is in Monmouth county, New Jersey, some thirty five miles south of this city, and the property is thus described in the opening paragraph of the advertisement:-

paragraph of the advertisement:—

The domain contains nearly seven hundred acres, comprising a diversity of soil in good culture, of easy tiliage, and having extensive improvements and great the process of the contains and acres in the contains a complete and resources, such as a rable uplants, (upon which have been distributed within the last twelve years about 40,000 tons of mar!) about 315 acres exceedingly well adapted to farming, market gardening and frast culture; natural mendow, from which two crops a year are cut, about seventy acres; wood ands, well imbered with oak, hickory, chestnut, locust (native and cuitivated grows), about 220 acres or conards, comprising the usual variety and succession of ptaches, some seventy varieties of the choicest apples (trees of remarkable furifi and vigor, four to twelve years growth, the older once bearing quite fresly); years, standard and on quince shocks; plums, nectaines, quinces, grapes, &c; all beautifully watered by printer and brooks, together with extensive murt beds. (Hep. Blook and Dry Bank); buildings, comprising large central addition, with large dising room, kitchen, laundry with steam engine, driry, ice house, and all the appointments of a complete establishment, ledgings and expants tenements, outhouses, a large brick building (40.75) feet, two and a half stories, with cement celiar floor) for agricultural purposes, and fitted up with apparatus for preserving and drying fruits and vegetables. All these have water distributed through them, supplied from never failing aprings by force pump and water wheel. The whole establishment is admirably adapted to and prepared for the use of an association or for an agricultural college.

The estate is to be sold in the lump or in parcels to suit purchasers. And thus all this ap-

cels to suit purchasers. And thus all this apparent wealth, solid comfort, thrift and pros perity comes to the hammer. Why so? Is this fine and well cultivated domain of seven hundred acres, within two or three hours of the New York market, incapable of sustaining one or two hundred Fourierites, all in the same "happy family," or what is the matter? Have they failed to "make labor attractive," or to sink the individual in the community, or what is it?

Simple enough are the causes for the decay and dissolution of these Utopian establish ments. They were made up, we suspect, of a few hopeful and industrious philosophers, and of many ranscendental loafers. The industrious members soon found out that they had all the attractiveness of the labor to themselves, while the loafers had all the luxury of the profits Accordingly, the first class became disgusted. and the loafers being thus reduced to work or to starve, the phalanxes, one after another. have had to be sold, till only this one of New Jersey, among the regular Fourierite institutions, remained in operation. And it seems to us somewhat remarkable, that after having struggled through the hard times of the last winter and spring, this Jersey community should now be compelled to sell out, with the most abundant year for the farmers with which this country has ever been blessed. We suppose, however, that the phalanx has run into debt, and that pay day is coming round, with no means on And, excep the real estate and the moveable, with which by to great ors. A all creats, w.

give them the benefit of our columns free of

With the deeline of these communist establishments our Seward philosophers have been brought to rest all their hopes for the reformation of society upon the abolition of Southern slavery. They have discovered that the "slave oligarchy" of the South are the great evershadowing evil, without which we could soon all be perfectly bappy. Fourierism, Grahamism, Mesmerism, spiritual manifestations, and the Maine Liquor law, having all been tried to no purpose, everything | now must give way to a regular war of extermination against this Southern "oligarchy." When, from the pressure of this grand crusade, the Union is destroyed, and law, order and civilized society are superseded by civil and servile war, amarchy and the perfect freedom of barbarism, the field will be open for more numerous and larger experiments in social philosophy. Such is the drift of the new programme of our Seward philosophers. Our civil, religious, and political institutions must be destroyed before they can be re-organzed upon the Fourierite platform.

OUR NATIONAL DEBT.—While we are boasting of our surplus of twenty-two millions in the Treasury, and our small debt of fifty millions, it is well enough to note the fact that the amount of claims already prepared for the Court in Washington is over three hundred millions, exclusive of the French Spoliation bill, which claims five millions. We opine that many claims will be thrown out by the Court, which was established, not for the purpose of spending the public money by satisfying imaginary claims, but merely as an expeditious vehicle for the settlement of disputed accounts.

TROUBLE AMONG THE OHIO FUSIONISTS .- We perceive that rank rebellion is breaking out among the old whige and the Know Nothings of Ohio against the anti-slavery fusion ticket of Chase, Ford and Brinkerhoff. The party is too cumbersome, the spoilsmen too many, and the fat places too few in number for the purposes of harmony and cohesion, and so there is good prospect of a breakdown of the Seward coalition in Ohio. Let the conservative Know Nothings take the field on their own account, and they may yet astonish the nigger worship-

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

From Washington.
WILL THE PRESIDENT FILL THE VACANT OFFICES?—
TROUBLE IN THE PENSION BUREAU—GON (INUECILLNESS OF SECRETARY DOBBIN, ETC. Washington, July 27, 1855.
The cutside pressure on the President to fill the va-

cancies is tremendous. Gen. Pierce, however, tries to-stave them off till after the elections in the South. The applicants say he will succumb. We shall see.

The appointment of Mr. Minot has thrown the Pension

Office into great confusion. It is rumored that Mr. Cole, chief clerk, will resign.

A letter was received to day from Mr. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, who is at Red Sulphur Springs, which says he does not seem to be improving. He will re-main there a month or two yet, and if he gets no better

will take a trip to Cuba.

Intelligence was received here this morning that Commissioner Manypenny was in Detroit for the purpose of holding a conference with the Michigan Indians in relation to their remaining in that State.

MURDER OF CATTAIN PRAZIER, OF THE SHIP SEA. WITCH-ATTEMPTED BUIDIDE OF THE MATE, ETC.

BALTIMORE, July 27, 1805.
The bark Lapwing arrived here this morning, with dates from Rio Janeiro to June 21.

dates from Rio Janeiro to June 21.

Captain Kelly reports the particulars of a brutal murder committed on board the ship Sea Witch, Captain Franier, bound to China from New York. The Sea Witch arrived at Ric on the 16th of June, and on being boarded by the officers of the customs, it was discovered that the captain had been murdered. The officers immediately sent for a guard, which took charge of the ship. The American Consul, accompanied by Captain Rowan, of the United States brig Bainbridge, repaired on board, and the men were all put in Irons. and the men were all put in irons.

An examination was instituted, and from the evidence adduced, it appears that on the night of the 5th of June between twelve and four o'clock, the first mate, who had charge of the deck, went to the room occupied by the ship's surgeon, Dr. Brolassy, and hurriedly remarked by the same transfer. murdered. The Do and found him bathed in blood. He immediately gave the siarm, when the watch on deck came down, a sisted him to raise the Captain. On the examination of the Captain's wounds it was discovered that his soull had been fractured by three distinct blows, and that the shull was absolutely driven in on the brain. The Captain died the next cay, and his body was placed in a hogshead of spirite to be preserved. The Doctor then insisted on going into Rio, the ship being then 900 miles distant, and it being the nearest port. The mate wished to keep off, but the Dector told him that he suspected him as being the murderer, and that if he manifested the slightest symptom or treachery he would shoot him. The conduct of the Doctor overswed the mate, and he put into Rio. On examining the spartment of the mate, a marling spike was found see spartness of the man, a maring spike was found eorresponding with the wounds given. A deep indenta-tion in the wood of the cabin just above the captain's head, was also discovered, to which the mariis spike

also corresponded.

On the examination being concluded, the Consul or dered the first mate, Sylvanus W. Spencer, to be arrest ed and placed in irens. Previous to being taken ashore he requested leave to dress himself, when he drew a anife and statbed himself in the left breast, but the would be inflicted upon himself was very slight.

All the men arrested were liberated except three

Mesers. Maxwell, Wright & Co , agents of Mesers. Aspinwall & Co., have charge of the ship. The consul appointed Capt. Long to command the ship. The body of Capt. Fransrwas to be sent to New York by the ship Union, about to sail.

Late and Interesting from Mexico NEW ORLEANS, July 25, 1855.

The steamer Orizaba has arrived at this port, with dates from Mexico to the 19th inst. Affairs at the capital were quiet.
Santa Anna's father in law, it is reported, has been

appointed Minister to the United States, vice Senor Al The family of Santa Anna were to leave on the 26th

It was reported that Santa Anna was willing to make ertain concessions to the insurgents.

From Kansas.

MEMORIAL FOR THE BEMOVAL OF GOV. REEDER.

Sr. Lovis, July 27, 1855. We have received Kanese dates to the 26th last. Tr ommittee appointed by the Legislature to draw up a semorial, praying President Pierce to remove Givernor Reeder, reported yesterday. The memorial sets forth the complaints against Reeder from the beginning of his nent and sake for his spredy removal.

ment, and same for he sproy tember of the Council in Kannas, formerly of Virginia, was yesterday appointed bearer of the mesorial to President Pierce, requesting Governor Reader's removal.

Mr. Huestor, the only free soil member of the Legisla Mr. Huesto, the only tree sou memoer of the Legisla-ture, is about, and it is thought will be so for the re-mainder of the sersion. He was present but two days.

Boston and Cape Cod Telegraph.

the first section—from Boston to Plymouth—of the

the first section—from Boston to Plymouth—of the cape Cod magnetic telegraph line was opened to-day, and will be continued themce to Holmes' Hole (Martha's Vineyard,) and Provincatown, without delay, and ultimately, by submarine cable, to the island of Nantucket. Mr. Elias Smith, under whose auspices this very superior line is being constructed, deserves much credit for the energy and judgment evinced in this enterprise, in the cape of which the ab prime interprise, in the success of which the shipping interest of the whole

Course & L selves grows performance, and in come of